FACTS ON FILE

World News Digest with Index

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Week in Headlines

International

Russia announced H-bomb test.
Allies split in UN Assembly on plans for Korean conference.
Russia proposed merger of German Govts., Big 4 talks.
Western Big 3 offered to drop "short" Austrian treaty draft.
Hungary freed Edgar Sanders.

Foreign

Mossadegh overthrown in Iran.
Moroccan chiefs deposed Sultan.
Govt., unions at impasse over strikes in France.
Pella headed Italian Cabinet.

United States

McCarthy charged Red spying via Govt. Printing Office.
President completed bill-signing, formed anti-bias commission.
New Govt. power policy favored private over public projects.
Wheat farmers voted for quotas.
Died: Dem. leader Edw. Flynn.

WORLD AFFAIRS

A-WEAPONS

Russians Test H-Bomb

U.S. Confirms Report

The Soviet Govt. announced Aug. 20 that it had tested a hydrogen bomb "within the last few days."

The report was confirmed by the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm., which said it had detected an explosion in the USSR Aug. 12 that involved both fission (uranium-plutonium) & thermonuclear (hydrogen) reactions similar to those in earlier American H-bomb tests.

The Soviet announcement, via the press, said Russia tested "one of a variety of hydrogen bombs." It produced an explosion of "great strength" proving the H-bomb's power was "many times greater than the power of the atomic bomb."

'No Cause for Alarm'

Moscow declared there was "not any reason for alarm" despite agitation in "foreign circles" for "intensifying the armaments drive" because Russia possessed the A-bomb & H-bomb. The Soviet Govt. said it still sought "considerable reduction of armaments" and a ban on "use of atomic & other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, establishing within the framework of the UN strict international control" of those weapons.[1]

U.S. Confirmation

The Soviet announcement was followed by a previously-planned U.S. AEC announcement of an H-blast in the USSR "the morning of Aug. 12." AEC Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss said reactions in the Russian test were similar to those obtained in "both the 1951 & the 1952" American tests on Eniwetok — first hint of a U.S. H-bomb test as early as 1951.[2]

KOREA

UN Weighs Parley Plans

Split on Members, Scope

The UN Gen. Assembly, reconvening in New York Aug. 17, found itself divided 3 ways over plans for a political conference on Korea.

Divergent views of the U.S., Russia & a middle group led by Britain were aired in the Political & Security Com. beginning Apr. 18.

Allied Agreements

The UN allies who fought in Korea agreed that all of themselves plus South Korea should be invited to the political conference on the UN side. A resolution on organizing the conference, introduced Aug. 17, contained that provision. It also provided that each Allied conferee would be free to act independently in the conference, and that the U.S. would complete arrangements with the Reds for the parley to begin by Oct. 28.

The resolution called for a reaffirmation of UN objectives in Korea: "achievement by peaceful means of a unified, independent & democratic Korea under a representative form of government"; "full restoration of international peace & security in the area." It was sponsored by all 16 UN participants in the Korean fighting except South Africa, which said it had no primary interest in Korea now that the Reds had stopped their aggressive warfare under an armistice.[5]

Russian Participation

The U.S. joined its other UN allies in indorsing Aug. 15 a resolution (introduced Aug. 17 by Australia & New Zealand) that Russia should attend the conference "provided the other [Communist] side desires it." The U.S. wanted Russia in the conference, but on the Reds' side of the table.

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Senators Serve Notice

"The day that Communist China goes into the UN, the U.S. goes out," Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.), U.S. Senate majority leader, said Aug. 14 in a talk to California Republican leaders in San Francisco. He gave "notice now" that he would move for immediate action on a Senate resolution to that effect should UN members "start to vote" on admitting Red China to the organization.[3]

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.), Senate Forgn. Relations Com. chairman & a delegate to the Gen. Assembly session, issued a warning to other UN countries Aug. 18: a move to admit Red China would be a "very serious matter as far as the American public & the Congress of the U.S. are concerned."[4]

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Discord over India

The U.S. & South Korea disagreed with Britain & others over India's participation in the political parley. U.S. delegates indicated Aug. 15 they opposed India mainly because of the stand taken by South Korea. But U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. told the Political Com. Aug. 18 that Korean peace, which must be achieved before other Far Eastern disputes could be resolved, ought to be made by the countries that did the fighting.

ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee was reported Aug. 17 to have told U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles[6] that South Korea would boycott the conference if India took part. Col. Ben C. Limb, ROK observer at the UN, said his Govt. objected to India because it had always "favored" the Reds in Korean negotiations and took no part in the fighting.

The ROK Forgn. Office in Seoul recommended Aug. 16 that the conference be restricted to the U.S., South Korea, North Korea & Red China. But Limb said next day Russia should participate because it supplied war materials to Red forces.[7]

Resolution Extends Bid

A resolution to invite India to the political conference was introduced

1—see pp. 261C1, 262E1 2—see p. 261C-G2 3—see p. 246D3 4—see p. 246E2 5—see p. 247C1 6—see p. 262A-F3 7—see p. 263B1 (Consult Index by name & subject for other references)

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Casualty Tally Near End

The U.S. Defense Dept. issued Aug. 19 a preliminary total of 142,277 American war casualties in Korea (25,604 dead, 103,492 wounded, 8,529 missing, 2,219 captured, 2,433 previously listed as captured or missing but returned to duty). The 8th Army in Korea reported Aug. 12 that 7 Allied soldiers had been killed, 38 wounded while clearing mine fields & moving ammunition since the cease-fire.

The UN Command estimated Aug. 7 that UN military casualties in the war totaled 455,000 (300,000 South Korean) as against 1,500,000-2,000,000 Communist casualties. Red China's high command issued a communiqué Aug. 15 that UN forces had sustained 1,093,839 casualties (397,543 American).[1]

Aug. 17 by Britain, Australia, Canada & New Zealand. British State Min. Selwyn Lloyd told the Political Comm. Aug. 18 that India could "make an important contribution to the success of the conference" because (1) it was "a major Asian power," (2) it had "contributed significantly" to truce efforts through the Assembly and (3) it held the chairmanship of the Neutral Nations' Repatriation Comm. on POWs.

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru told Parliament in New Delhi Aug. 17 his Govt. did not want a role in the Korean conference "unless it is clear that we can perform some useful function" for peace.[2]

Differ on Parley's Mission

Lloyd also urged Aug. 17 that the political conference be one in which "many voices may be heard." He rejected "this concept of 2 sides . . . a kind of political Panmunjom." Similar statements were made by Australian External Affairs Min. Sir Percy Spender Aug. 18 & Canadian Health & Welfare Min. Paul Martin Aug. 19.

Maurice Schuman, French State Secy. for Forgn. Affairs, said "all who can usefully participate in the negotiations" should attend the conference. He asserted that Korean peace "should be considered first" but implied that settlements in Indo-China & other areas of strife might be taken up. "Peace is indivisible," he said. There could be no "valid & true peace . . . while war continues to rage in other parts of Asia."

Lodge contended Aug. 17 that the armistice agreement called for a political conference between the "2 sides" and that the Reds had insisted on the "2 sides" language. He said the Korean conference could not "get anywhere" if it were opened up to non-belligerents with a "general interest" in Korea. But he expressed the hope that the talks on Korea might lay foundations for "another conference with different participants" on "other subjects in the Far East or elsewhere."[3]

Britain Warns South Korea

British Prime Min. Winston Churchill said Aug. 14 that Britain would not be bound to resume fighting if South Korea broke the armistice & caused a renewal of warfare. He issued a statement to answer Laborite & other criticism of the UN allies' pledge to resist an "unprovoked" breach of the truce by the Reds.[4]

Reds Ask 11-Nation Parley

Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky introduced a resolution Aug. 18 calling for an 11-nation conference on Korea. He proposed that these nations take part: The U.S., Britain, France, Red China and North & South Korea as principal belligerents; the USSR & "neutrals" Burma, India, Poland, Sweden (all of which recognized Red China.)

Vishinsky's resolution contained a proviso that decisions of the 11-nation group "will be deemed to have been adopted if they have the consent of the parties which have signed the armistice agreement." The Soviet delegate did not explain whether this included all Allied belligerents or only the signers of the Panmunjom armistice accord (U.S. Gen. Mark W. Clark as UN Commander, the North Korean & Chinese Red commanders).[5]

Lodge immediately rejected the Soviet plan as "a sleazy maneuver to obscure the issue & let the Communists dominate the political conference." He added Aug. 19 that Vishinky's proposal would relegate South Korea to "2d class" status with no "vote or consent" in decisions by the conference. He said the flow of Russian war supplies to Red forces for 3 years belied Soviet claims that Moscow worked for "peace" in Korea.

Vishinsky, addressing the Political Com. Aug. 19, failed to explain his "signers of the armistice" proviso. He argued for admitting Korea's "neighbors" to the conference, objected to the "2 sides" concept, said South Korea was striving to block a negotiated peace, charged that the projected U.S.-ROK mutual defense pact undermined efforts to get foreign troops out of Korea.[6]

China-Korea Reds Barred

The Political Com. voted Oct. 18 against Soviet resolutions to invite Red China & North Korea to send spokesmen to UN discussions of Korea. Votes: 34-18 (7 abstentions) against North Korea, 34-14 (9 abstentions) against Red China. The Soviet bloc was supported in the test by Yugoslavia & Asian-Arab nations. Several Latin Americans abstained.

(A South Korean observer was present at the Assembly session under an invitation voted last year.)[7]

Disputes on POWs

The U.S. complained in the Joint POW Repatriation Comm. in Panmunjom Aug. 19 that Communist Red Cross delegates visiting POW camps in South Korea were trying to spy & exert influence on prisoners. The U.S. demanded that the Red emissaries confine their activities to the humanitarian mission of Red Cross teams. The Reds also were asked Aug. 14 for a guarantee that they would return all Allied POWs who wanted to go home. Each side accused the other of withholding POWs eligible for release.[8]

Exchanges

3,027 Allied POWs exchanged by the Reds Aug. 14-20 included these totals by nationalities: ROK 2,018, Britain 514, U.S. 494, Canada one. The Allies fell behind their daily quota of 2,400 Aug. 19, returning only 602 because stormy seas around Koje Island had interfered with operations of POW transports in recent days. The first 17 American returnees (all seriously ill) to reach the U.S. landed at Travis AF Base, Calif. Aug. 12.[9]

South Koreans Stone Reds

The UN Command reported that 479 Red POWs & civilian internees were injured in Inchon & near Panmunjom Aug. 16-17 when they were stoned by South Koreans enraged by taunts shouted by the returning Reds.[10]

U.S. Studies Pro-Reds

U.S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. said in Los Angeles Aug. 15 that some American POWs who collaborated with the Reds might be tried for treason. But he explained Aug. 18 that no such cases had been referred to the Justice Dept. by the Defense Dept.[11]

Port Observance Starts

106 Polish, Czech, Swedish & Swiss members of Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm. teams took up their posts Aug. 13 in the 10 armistice "ports of entry" in North & South Korea to watch for signs of truce-violating military buildups.[12]

Red Guerrillas Quit

The South Korean police said Aug. 14 that many Red guerrillas in ROK territory had given up or signified their willingness to surrender since the truce was signed July 27. They were said to have halted all activity except food raids.[13]

Other Korean News

Pak Hong Wong, ex-North Korean Forgn. Min., was not listed in Moscow *Pravda* as among purged North Korean leaders sentenced to death, it was disclosed Aug. 15.[14]

2d Lt. George Schreiber of Hollywood, Ill., a USAF officer, was convicted by court martial in Taegu Aug. 17 of the murder of Bang Soon Kil, a South Korean trespasser. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.

1—see p. 254D3 2—see 263E1, 253F3 3—see 123F 4—see 263D1 5—see 245E1 6—see 262F1 7—see 99E 8—see 263G1 9—see 263C2 10—see 263G2 11—see 263E2 12—see 254E2 13—see 89C-D 14—see 263A3

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(Return of Robert W. Toth to Korea by Air Police after his discharge from the AF to be tried for the same killing was ruled illegal by a U.S. court of appeals July 31. Fed. Judge Walter M. Bastian of Washington ordered Aug. 13 that the AF return him to Washington by Sept. 1. Gen. Samuel Anderson, US 5th AF commander in Seoul, reduced from life to 2 years Aug. 19 the sentence of Airman 1/C Thomas Kinder in the same case.)[1]

Congressional Medal of Honor awards: Aug. 17 to Marine Lt. George H. O'Brien Jr., Big Springs, Tex. for leading a hand-to-hand attack on a Red bunker Oct. 27 although wounded; Aug. 17 to Marine Cpl. Alford L. McLaughlin, 25, Leeds, Ala. for holding a hot machine gun in his hands & driving off Reds attacking his outpost; Aug. 18 to Marine Pfc. Robert Ernest Simanek, 23, Detroit, seriously wounded in shielding comrades from a grenade.[2]

U.S. Marine Corps Aug. 6 extended its Korean tours of duty to 14 months instead of 11.[3]

GERMANY

Soviets Issue New Plan

Russia proposed to the U.S., Britain & France Aug. 16 that a German peace conference he held in 6 months and that the present East & West German Govts. merge temporarily.

The Soviet plan called for the temporary East-West German Govt. to plan "free" nationwide elections to be held without "foreign interference" [UN supervision].

Russia's note also said: all states interested in German peace should attend the conference and merged German Govts. should have a voice in preliminary negotiations; the 2 present German Parliaments should take part in forming the temporary national government with "wide participation" of "democratic organizations."[4]

The Russians also proposed that Germany be freed Jan. 1 from all reparations payments and that occupation assessments be limited to 5% of the German state budgets. It said West Germany's membership in a European Army would destroy prospects for German reunification.[5]

Allies, Bonn Reject Bid

The U.S. State Dept. Aug. 17 called the Russian plan a new scheme to delay genuinely free elections in East as well as West Germany and put off the Big 4 Foreign Ministers conference on Germany offered by the West.[5] It pointed out that the East German regime, installed by the Soviets, did not deserve equal status with the elected West German Govt. The East-zone Govt., the U.S. said, had been "discredited throughout the world," particularly since the East German uprisings June 17.

British Forgn. Office spokesmen dismissed the Soviet note as an effort to arouse opposition to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in West Germany's Sept. 6 elections.

Adenauer said Aug. 17 that West Germany would "fall under the Russian yoke in a relatively short time" unless allied with the Western defense organization. He also asserted that no agreement could be reached on West Germany's eastern frontier until Poland was "free."

Adenauer's Socialist opponents also rejected the Soviet plan to set up an all-German Govt. without free elections. The Socialists still opposed Adenauer-supported plans to take Germany into the European Army, also urged an early East-West conference to settle German questions.[6]

Reds to Consult Kremlin

A 15-member delegation, consisting of virtually the entire leadership of the Soviet Zone, was named Aug. 17 by the East German Cabinet to go to Moscow Aug. 20 for discussion of the Kremlin's new plan for creation of a provisional all-German Govt.[7]

U.S. Denies Rift Over Food

Reports that Britain & France opposed continued distribution of free U.S. food to East Germans were described as "somewhat of an exaggeration" by a U.S. State Dept. spokesman Aug. 14. He said the British & French had made "suggestions" on the mechanics of distribution and "everybody is in complete agreement." British & French authorities in Germany had been reported Aug. 13 to oppose the program because they wanted a Big 4 conference while Russia still was in a "conciliatory" mood, thought further distribution of free food might stir up trouble.

Distribution Slowed

The first phase of the food relief program ended Aug. 15 as all but 2 distribution stations in West Berlin were closed for reorganization. 2 stations were maintained for service to East Germans who had not yet received any food packages.

Officials estimated that more than 2,600,000 parcels had been given out since July 27. The 2d round of distribution was to begin Aug. 27.

East German police continued border patrols against travel by East Germans to West Berlin. East-zone newspapers printed names & pictures of East Germans caught with food parcels, assailed them as "weaklings."

West Berlin Mayor Ernest Reuter said Aug. 16 that the food program would not "be the last action with which we will help" East Germans.[8]

Reports on East Resistance

Rebellious mine workers were seriously crippling production in East Germany's only hard coal field, Walter Buchheim, Socialist Unity (Communist) Party first secy. in the Chemnitz area, revealed Aug. 13. Herbert Warneke, head of East Germany's Labor Fed., called for a purge of key East Zone unions Aug. 15 to weed out the anti-Communist underground. He rejected workers' demands for election of new union officials & release of workers held for the uprisings.

(Leonid Nikitch Renzhin, Soviet Army Major who fled to West Berlin, said Aug. 13 that 18 Soviet soldiers had been executed for refusing to fire on East Germans during the June 17 uprising.)[9]

AUSTRIA

Western Concession on Pact

The U.S., Britain & France accepted Aug. 17 a Russian condition that Austrian treaty negotiations be resumed on the basis of the so-called "long" treaty draft. They sent notes to Moscow offering to withdraw their "short draft." They proposed a new Deputy Foreign Ministers meeting in London Aug. 13 to complete the treaty & restore Austrian independence. (54 of 59 clauses in the "long" draft were settled before negotiations bogged down in 1951 and the West proposed a shorter, simpler pact.)

The Western powers called on Russia to settle the Austrian question on its merits, not link it with a German settlement or inject "extraneous issues" (presumably Trieste) into Austrian talks.

(Austrians had said a Western offer to abandon the "short draft" would leave Russia no excuse for refusing to conclude a treaty.)[10]

'Neutrality' Issue

Chancellor Julius Raab disturbed Western officials & pro-Westerners in Austria when he implied Aug. 17 that his Govt. would be willing to accept a neutral status in order to get a peace settlement. He said: "Austria demands peace & has no objection if a state treaty should forbid her a large army & alliances with other states." (The draft treaty forbade an Austrian reunion with Germany, might be interpreted by Russia as barring any alliances with the West. Soviet Forgn. Min. V. M. Molotov was said to have told Austrian Amb. Norbert Bischoff in Moscow last month that Austria could obtain a treaty only if it promised to stay out of the NATO bloc.)[11]

Censorship Ends

The Big 4 Allied Council in Vienna abolished Aug. 14 its power to censor letters, telegrams & telephonic communications in Austria. 38 previous proposals to end the censorship had been killed by Soviet vetoes. The Council also agreed to remove travel restrictions for Allied Commission members, Allied embassy staff members & their families.

Other Russian Moves

Graz police reported Aug. 8 Soviet border guards had removed road barriers from the zonal frontier & retired deeper into the Russian zone, leaving the border free. The Russians also announced Aug. 16 they would waive rent payments on Russian-leased land by Austrian farmers whose crops had been damaged by bad weather.[12]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Hungary Frees Sanders

Hungary announced Aug. 17 that Edgar Sanders, British IT&T offi-

1—see p. 170J 2—see 230C1 3—see 254G2 4—see 262E1 5—see 255C-E1 6—see 264E3, 255F1 7—see 238D3 8—see 263E3, 238A2 9—see 264E2 10—see 256C1 11—see 256B1 12—see 256A1

Unfinished War in Asia

Wide World

Shaded area of map shows parts of Indo-China held or heavily infiltrated by Viet Minh rebels in late July. Pro-French Viet Nam troops beat off rebel attack Aug. 16 southeast of Hanoi, where French hold Red River Delta. Reds get war supplies from China.[1]

cer imprisoned as a spy since Nov. 1949, had been "pardoned" & "expelled" from the country. Vincenzo Sciotto, an Italian imprisoned in 1951 for espionage, also was freed.

(Sanders, 48, arrived in Vienna Aug. 18. He said he had been forced to recite a memorized false confession during his trial. He described how the Reds used psychological torture, grilling him for as long as 35 hours at a time. He said he was completely cut off from world news while in jail.

Sanders, accountant for the Standard Electric Co. (IT&T subsidiary), had served 3½ years of a 13-yr. sentence received in Feb. 1950 when he & Robert A. Vogeler of the U.S., IT&T's central European manager, were tried in Budapest. The U.S. arranged for Vogeler's release in Apr. 1951. Britain had refused a Hungarian offer last spring to free Sanders in exchange for a woman Communist leader imprisoned in Malaya. But Hungarian Min.-to-London Imre Horvath granted Mrs. Sanders an interview Aug. 5 at which she presented a plea for her husband's release.

Britain Lifts Trade Ban

The British Govt. said it made no deal with Hungary for Sanders's release but it lifted Aug. 18 a ban on trade with Hungary imposed because of his imprisonment.[2]

'Ike' Upholds Aid

Pres. Eisenhower's report on U.S. Mutual Security operations during Jan.-June told Congress Aug. 17: So-called Soviet "peace moves" had been accompanied by "insignificant concrete actions." There was "no real evidence" that the threat of "Soviet military & political expansionism . . . has diminished or will diminish within the forseeable future."

The President called Jan.-June a period of "concrete achievement" in the foreign aid program. He noted increased emphasis on aid to Asia, which he said would received about 37% of this fiscal year's aid. The report listed these Mutual Security shipments through May 31: 4,120 planes, 26,550 tanks & combat vehicles, 140,850 trucks & cars, 510 naval vessels, 25,200 pieces of artillery & 19,855,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, 1,500,000 small arms & machine guns, 738 million rounds of small arms ammunition.

The report said Soviet production of major raw materials would at least equal that of West Europe's 7 leading industrial nations by 1960. Soviet bloc nations, the President warned, had the resources & manpower to "develop an economic base matching our own."

The President stressed the need for "long-range" planning of U.S. foreign aid. He said U.S. aid combined with the efforts of recipient countries produced a "far greater" degree of "total defense power" than would any other use of the American funds involved. He cautioned Allied countries that U.S. aid alone "cannot do the whole job." He urged action to establish the European Defense Community, more trade among free nations, larger private capital investment in underdeveloped areas.[3]

* * *

Correction

Military Aid—Appropriations of new money for "military aid" under the U.S. foreign aid program for fiscal 1954 were itemized incorrectly in the previous week's issue of *Facts on File*. Correct totals of new & carryover funds by areas:

Europe	
New appropriations	$1,860,000,000
Carryover reappropriated	1,311,977,033
1954 total	$3,171,977,003
Asia & Pacific	
New appropriations (Indo-China—$400 million)	$1,035,000,000
Carryover reappropriated	256,843,411
1954 total	$1,291,843,411
Near East & Africa	
New appropriations	$270,000,000
Carryover reappropriated	312,713,221
1954 total	$582,713,221
American Republics	
New appropriations	$15,000,000
Carryover reappropriated	50,723,170
1954 total	$65,723,170
Total Military Aid	
New appropriations	$3,180,000,000
Carryover reappropriated	1,932,256,805
Total new & carryover	$5,112,256,805

[Substitute "new appropriations" data above for figures on Military Aid in table p. 262A1]

Britain Acts on Malaya

The British announced Aug. 11 they would give the Fed. of Malaya more financial aid to help pay costs of the drive against Malayan Red guerrillas. The drive was said to have cost Malaya $250 million the past 5 years and it faced a $70 million deficit in 1954. British officials in Kuala Lumpur said Aug. 16 that strict Govt. control of Malayan food supplies was forcing more guerillas to surrender or leave jungle hideouts to face attack by security forces.[4]

Reports on Red Bases

Western officials in Berlin said they had learned through the East German underground Aug. 12 that the Russians had withdrawn from jetplane air bases at Werneuchen, Neupetershain, Finsterwalde & Brand, East Germany (near Berlin & the Polish frontier). Allied informants said there were still "lots of planes" on other Soviet AF fields in the northern Soviet zone.

The U.S. magazine *Aviation Age* said Aug. 16 that the Russians had built a series of bases from Finland to the Black Sea, Archangel to northeastern Siberia & Latvia to Germany from which long-range guided missiles could be launched against West Europe, Alaska & the U.S.[5]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Completes Legislation

Pres. Eisenhower, vacationing in Denver, vetoed 3 bills and signed 15 Aug. 15 to complete action on 208 measures Congress had sent him when it adjourned. The vetoes were of 2 private bills and of a proposal to pay Denver for street improvements in front of Lowry AF Base, where the President had his summer office.

Among measures he signed:

- 20 bills Aug. 12 including one authorizing New York & New Jersey to set up a 2-state Waterfront Comm. to combat dock crime & communism. (Identical state bills to create the commission had been signed by N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey & N.J. Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll June 30 and approved by the U.S. Senate July 16, by the House July 30.)[6]
- 55 bills Aug. 13 including legislation: (a) ending state & local tax exemption for Atomic Energy Comm. contractors, effective Oct. 1; (b) extending the Agriculture Secretary's authority to make fur farm

1—see p. 264D1 2—see 167M 3—see 265C2 4—see 90G-H 5—256A2 6—265A-B2 6—249C3

loans for 5 years; (c) adding 100 additional counties to the Fed. Crop Insurance Program in 1954 and 100 in 1955 (350,000 farmers in 922 counties already participated); (d) creating a 12-member Fed. Weather Control Com. to study "weather modification" (rain-making) experiments.

- 21 bills Aug. 14.
- 15 bills Aug. 15 including measures: (a) limiting to $20,000 the income tax exemption of Americans (notably movie stars) who lived out of the U.S. for at least 17 of 18 consecutive months[1]; (b) transferring from federal to state courts jurisdiction over criminal & civil cases involving Indians who live on reservations in Calif., Minn., Neb., Ore. & Wis.; (c) making it legal for Indians to buy liquor & guns, get loans on cattle[2]; (d) authorizing the Govt. to guarantee 90% of private loans covering 75% of the cost of merchant vessels (a supplement to a current law which allowed the Govt. to lend up to 75% of the cost of building a ship).[3]

Dislikes Indian Bill

Pres. Eisenhower, signing the Indian jurisdiction bill, expressed "grave doubts as to the wisdom of certain provisions" because "in some instances" they permit other states to end "effective [Indian] self-government" without requiring "full consultation . . . to ascertain the wishes & desires of the Indians. . . ." A veto had been urged by the Amer. Civil Liberties Union Aug. 7 and by the Assn. on Amer. Indian Affairs and the Navaho Indian Tribal Council Aug. 10.[4]

Forms Anti-Bias Unit

Pres. Eisenhower established a 15-member Govt. Contract Com. Aug. 13 to insure that employers with Govt. contracts did not practice racial or religious discrimination. (Existing Presidential orders already required non-discrimination clauses in all Govt. contracts.) The order abolished the old Com. on Govt. Contract Compliance which had been set up by ex-Pres. Truman in a Dec. 1951 executive order. Main difference between the 2 bodies: the old one was primarily a study group; the new one actually was to police the Govt.'s non-discrimination policy.

Nixon Heads Committee

Gen. Eisenhower Aug. 15 appointed Vice Pres. Nixon as chairman and J. Ernest Wilkins, Negro attorney of Chicago, as vice chairman of the Govt. Contract Com. The President named these other public members:

AFL Pres. Geo. Meany; CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther; John Roosevelt, FDR's youngest son; Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, N.Y. Herald Tribune board chrmn.; Fred Lazarus Jr. of Cincinnati, Amer. Retail Fed. pres.; John Lawrence McCaffrey of Chicago, Intl. Harvester Co. pres.; John Minor Wisdom, New Orleans attorney & GOP Natl. Committeeman.

6 Govt. members were to be chosen by the heads of the Defense, Justice, Labor & Commerce Depts., Atomic Energy Comm. and Gen. Services Admin.[5]

Study Groups Named

Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 18 appointed Clarence E Manion, 57, ex-dean of the U. of Notre Dame's Law School, as chairman of the Comm. on Intergovernmental Relations. He had named Clarence Randall, Inland Steel Corp. chairman, to head the Comm. on Forgn. Economic Policy Aug. 14.

The former group, to be composed of 25 members, was to make a 7-month study of federal & state functions, aid programs & overlapping tax jurisdictions and recommend ways to eliminate waste & duplication. The latter, to consist of 17 members, was to make a 7-month study of U.S. overseas economic policies.

5 Senators & 5 House members already had been appointed to each commission respectively by Vice Pres. Nixon & House Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R., Mass.). The remainder were to be named by the President.[6]

Ends Defense Agency

An order abolishing the Defense Materials Procurement Agency was signed by Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 15. Its functions were transferred to the Gen. Services Admin.[7]

Dedicates Baruch Houses

Pres. Eisenhower broke his vacation Aug. 19 for a one-day flying visit to New York, where he dedicated the $32 million Baruch Houses low-rent housing project and registered as a Republican for the Nov. 3 municipal elections. He then returned by plane to Denver.

In his dedication speech, the President backed Govt. aid to insure that "earnest & hard-working" citizens get a "minimum & proper & decent standard of living." But he refused to "go along" with criticisms of cuts made in public housing funds.

(The Baruch project was built by the N.Y. City Housing Authority and dedicated to the late Dr. Simon Baruch, Bernard M. Baruch's father. A bronze bust of Bernard Baruch [83 Aug. 19] was unveiled during the ceremonies.)[8]

COMMUNISM

Printing 'Leak' Charged

Alleged Communists in the Govt. Printing Office had "access" to secret atomic & military information and tried to form a Communist cell in the GPO, according to witnesses who testified at Aug. 10-20 hearings of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's Senate Investigations Subcom.

Edward M. Rothschild, 42, GPO bookbinder, was revealed Aug. 11 to have admitted in a closed subcommittee session that he had access to "secret & confidential material." He refused in public hearings Aug. 18 to tell whether he was a Communist or had stolen secret documents, including a "secret code," from the GPO. The GPO suspended him without pay.

James Phillips, GPO bindery stitcher, testified Aug. 17 that Rothschild & Frederick Sillers Jr., former GPO metals section foreman, were CP members who had tried to form a CP cell in the GPO in 1931. Phillips also said that he had seen Bertha Lomax, a fellow GPO worker, put secret data in her pocket and try to leave with it. He said he had reported this to a superior and the material was recovered but the GPO kept the woman for 3 more months.

Sillers, testifying Aug. 17, refused to say whether he was a Communist but denied taking secret data or having access to it.

McCarthy said Aug. 19 that the FBI had given the GPO the Communist card number of Isadore Kornfield, who was still reported working as a proofreader in the GPO's most sensitive building.

Rothschild Cleared in '48

Rothschild's attorneys made public Aug. 11 transcripts of 2 GPO loyalty board hearings which had "cleared" Rothschild in 1948. Rothschild told the McCarthy subcommittee, however, that after the board hearings his name was put on a list of people "not to handle confidential or secret work." The transcripts disclosed that Rothschild had denied under oath that he ever had been a member of the CP or of Red fronts or had associated with people he knew to be Communists.

Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward, ex-FBI undercover agent in the CP, told the McCarthy group Aug. 17 that she had known Rothschild's wife, Esther, to have been an active CP member. McCarthy said that Mrs. Rothschild had denied under oath that she ever had met Mrs. Markward. Mrs. Rothschild refused to tell the subcommittee Aug. 19 whether she ever had been a Communist or a spy.

McCarthy said Aug. 17 that in 1948 a woman employed by the GPO had reported seeing Rothschild "steal" classified material. McCarthy said that Rothschild had handled secret material for the Navy's Hydrographic Office when he served in the Navy during World War II.

GPO Handled Atomic Data

Although the Atomic Energy Comm. denied ever sending classified material to the GPO, Navy & GPO witnesses revealed that classified data from the AEC had been sent to the GPO by the Navy.

(The AEC announced Aug. 11 that it had formed a special committee "to investigate allegations of security laxity" at Los Alamos.)

Editors Split on McCarthy

An 11-member special committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors announced Aug. 12 that it had disagreed on whether freedom of the press had been endangered by McCarthy's tactics in questioning *N.Y. Post* editor James A. Wechsler.

The committee reported: "Disagreement ranges from the opinion that [McCarthy] infringed freedom of the press with his questions about [*Post*] editorial policies . . . to the contrary viewpoint. . . . In between are committee members who were disturbed by the tenor of the investigation but do not feel that this single interchange constituted a clear & present danger . . . justifying a specific challenge."

1—see p. 249B1 2—see 125D 3—see Vol. XII, p. 230P 4—see 125D 5—see 29B 6—see 240G2-A3 7—see 217E 8—see 267A1

The editors had made the inquiry at the request of Wechsler, admitted ex-member of the Young Communist League, who had charged McCarthy pilloried him because his paper criticized McCarthy.[1]

Minority Assails McCarthy

4 members of the special committee, including chairman J. Russell Wiggins, *Washington Post* managing editor & an outspoken foe of McCarthy, issued a minority report branding McCarthy's methods "a peril to American freedom." The 3 others: Herbert Brucker. *Hartford* (Conn.) *Courant* editor; William M. Tugman, *Eugene* (Ore.) *Register-Guard* editor, & Eugene S. Pulliam Jr., *Indianapolis News* managing editor.

"Freedom of the press . . . could not long survive the repeated exercise by Congress of unlimited inquiry into the conduct of newspapers," the minority said. "Newspapers put to the necessity of explaining [their policies] to Govt. agencies . . . would exist in such permanent jeopardy that their freedom to report fully & comment freely inevitably would be impaired."

McCarthy retorted: "It seems rather ridiculous to me that there are claims of infringement of freedom of the press whenever you attempt to dig out crooks or Communists in that profession." He called on the ASNE Aug. 15 to investigate Wiggins' "abuse & prostitution of freedom of the press," accused Wiggins of endangering press freedom "by constant false, vicious, intemperate attacks upon anyone who dares expose any of the undercover Communists."

(Arthur B. Eisenhower, 66, the President's brother, was quoted by the *Las Vegas Sun* July 23: McCarthy was "the most dangerous menace to America," "a throwback to the Spanish Inquisition." "He has never been responsible for the conviction of one . . . Communist.")

Some 'Anti-Reds' Scored

The House Un-American Activities Com. charged Aug. 19 that many "self-serving, self-proclaimed 'anti-Communists' are actually helping the Communist cause by carping criticism of every honest effort to expose & combat subversion." The charge was made in a 150-page history of the U.S. Communist Party, published by the committee. It denounced socialism as having a purpose similar to communism's—"the undermining & overthrow of our Govt. & the destruction of the American way of life."[2]

9th Pennsylvanian Seized

Robert Klonsky, 35, was arrested by FBI agents in Boston Aug. 13 and returned to Philadelphia Aug. 16 under a Smith Act indictment charging him & 8 other Philadelphia area CP leaders with conspiracy to teach & advocate forcible overthrow of the Govt. He was described as CP organizational secretary in eastern Pennsylvania & Delaware.[3]

New State Dept. Rules

New State Dept. security rules reported by AP Aug. 13 gave State Secy. Dulles final word on firing "security risks." The rules, approved by the Justice Dept., ended appeal outside the department.

R. W. Scott McLeod, State Dept. security officer in charge of the new program, said at the Kansas American Legion convention in Topeka Aug. 8 that the department was "attempting to eliminate" anybody whose "security potential" was in "reasonable doubt."

McLeod also indicated that despite difficulties the State Dept. was trying to replace employes "whose viewpoint does not coincide with that of the Republican Party." (McLeod had told Norman Thomas in a July 14 letter that he would try to oust any Socialist in a policy-making job because he thought it "impossible for a Socialist to make or influence policy in a manner which would carry out [Eisenhower Admin.] intentions.") Dulles denied Aug. 12 that this implied political tests for State Dept. jobs.[4]

Passport & Visa Cases

State Undersecy. Donald B. Lourie told McCarthy Aug. 6 that, despite McCarthy's objections, the State Dept. was issuing a passport to let William P. Bundy of the Central Intelligence Agency take a long-planned vacation abroad.

McCarthy claimed that Bundy was ineligible to leave the U.S. because he had told him to "consider himself under subpena" (although no subpena had been issued) to appear before McCarthy's Senate Investigations Subcom. in the fall. McCarthy wanted to question Bundy about his contribution to Alger Hiss' defense fund and about his 2 months' membership (in 1940) in the United Public Workers of America—which 6 years later was called Communist-influenced.[5]

Frank Solti, Budapest-born conductor of the Frankfort Opera, announced in Frankfort Aug. 10 that the U.S. had given him a delayed visa after an inquiry proved that he had not joined a Red society.[6]

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld reported July 31 that Mrs. Alva Myrdal, director of UNESCO's Social Science Dept., finally had received "unimpeded access" to the U.S. In March, U.S. authorities had given her a visa restricting her to the UN Hq. area.

The passport of Joseph Starobin, European editor of the N.Y. *Daily Worker*, was revoked on State Dept. orders Aug. 6 on Starobin's arrival in New York from Europe.[7]

ARMED FORCES

New Chiefs Take Office

Adm. Arthur W. Radford was sworn in Aug. 15 to replace Gen. Omar N. Bradley as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway succeeded Gen. J. Lawton Collins as Army Chief of Staff later Aug. 15, and Adm. Robert B. Carney took over from Adm. William M. Fechteler as Chief of Naval Operations Aug. 17.[8]

Bradley Questions Cuts

Ex-Joint Chiefs Chrmn. Bradley criticized the Eisenhower Admin.'s military budget cuts in an Aug. 22 *Saturday Evening Post* article released Aug. 18. He called the narrowing of the broad production & mobilization base "extremely dangerous," said it might yield lower costs but would mean that output could not be expanded as rapidly as previously in case of war. He said the $5 billion spending cut would "further delay" attaining or cause "reduction of goals recommended by the [outgoing] Joint Chiefs" before the U.S. reached what he considered an adequate readiness level.[9]

Congressional Inquiries

A Senate Armed Services subcommittee reported Aug. 11 that ammunition supply in Korea was adequate for any emergency but that U.S. & NATO stocks were deficient. The subcommittee said more ammunition would be produced in 1953 than in all 3 years of the Korean war.[10]

A House Armed Services subcommittee denied Aug. 11 that Army post exchanges and Navy ship stores competed unfairly with retailers and were used by unauthorized persons, as charged by the American Retail Fed. The subcommittee called the stores a "morale" asset, their under-retail prices part of servicemen's pay.

Draft Continues

A 23,000-man draft call for October, all for the Army, was announced Aug. 11. It raised the total called since the Korean outbreak to 1,538,430. Officials confirmed Aug. 10 that the Korean truce would not lower manpower needs appreciably. Current armed strength of 3½ million was to be cut to 3,200,000 by July 1, 1954, when service totals were expected to be:

Army	1,370,000	Navy	745,000
Air Force	960,000	Marines	225,000

(There were 170,000 re-enlistments & 380,000 new enlistments during fiscal 1953.)[11]

OTHER GOVT. NEWS

New Power Policy

A policy statement giving private industry and state & local governments "primary responsibility" for supplying local electric power needs was issued by the Interior Dept. Aug. 18 with the approval of Pres. Eisenhower & his Cabinet.

The new policy, which reversed the previous Admin.'s emphasis on federal projects, apparently limited non-regulatory federal power activities in general to: (a) "disposal of surplus electric energy" produced in reclamation & natural resources development; (b) construction & operation of "economically justified & feasible" generating facilities in hydro projects, particularly in multi-purpose projects where, "because of size or complexity, [they] are beyond the means of local . . . enterprise"; (c) construction & operation of transmission lines for federal projects or to carry power to "load centers within economic transmission distances" unless local enterprise could do the job on reasonable terms.

The Interior Dept. said it "does not assume that it has the exclusive right or responsibility for the construction of dams or the generation, transmis-

1—see p. 153D-J 2—see 259C1 3—see 259F1 4—see 234G3 5—see 233E1 6—see 233G3 7—see Vol. IX, 270B 8—see 152B-J 9—see 162F 10—see 166E-H 11—see 188F, 161D

sion & sale of electric energy in any area, basin or region."

The department promised to (a) "give preference & priority to public bodies & cooperatives" in selling its power; (b) sell the rest "to privately-owned public utilities serving domestic & rural customers in the area"; (c) not "ordinarily" sell direct to consumers; (d) charge "lowest possible" rates "consistent with sound business principles."[1]

Farmers Back Wheat Curbs

The U.S.' wheat farmers voted 7-1 Aug. 14 for continued Govt. acreage controls & a year's extension of 90% parity support. They rejected the alternative of no controls & 50% parity. Incomplete totals showed an 87.2% majority, 381,392 to 53,252. (The 1938 Agri. Adjustment Act required ⅔ in favor to assure quotas.)

The program meant a 20% cut from the 78.6 million acres planted last year. Agri. Secy. Ezra T. Benson promised Aug. 15 to carry it out "in an equitable & constructive manner."

Minnesota voted 98% for controls, Illinois 62%, Texas 90%, Nebraska 83%, Iowa 91%, Kansas 90%.

(The poll was highlighted by: a wheat supply 50% above normal; a 32% decline in exports from 1952; prices 33¢ under the $2.21-a-bu. support price; $1 billion worth of wheat under Govt. support. Before the vote, wheat futures dropped Aug. 13 to the lowest level since June 1947. September contracts hit $1.75 a bu. before recovering.)[2]

Congressional Statistics

Data made available Aug. 16 showed that during the recently concluded session of Congress, the Senate passed 848 of 2,931 bills introduced, the House 1,048 of 7,764. None of 23,542 nominations made by Pres. Eisenhower was rejected by the Senate. The Senate was in session for 125 days—a total of 763 hr. 35 min. The House sat for 117 days—506 hr. 47 min. By Aug. 4 (adjournment date), Congressional activity had been recorded in 11,420 pages of the *Congressional Record* plus 5,228 appendix pages (at $8 a page.)[3]

IQ Test Aids FOA Cut

All 1,700 employes of the Forgn. Operations Admin. took intelligence tests Aug. 18-20 as an "objective guide" in deciding whom to fire in an economy drive. FOA Dir. Harold E. Stassen, who ordered the tests, took one himself.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Royalists Oust Mossadegh

Iranian Royalists, led by Army troops who turned against their officers, overthrew the 20-month-old Govt. of Premier Mossadegh Aug. 19. The uprising climaxed a 3-day contest for power between Mossadegh's Nationalist supporters & forces loyal to pro-Western Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi.

Maj. Gen. Fazollah Zahedi, 56, who had proclaimed himself Premier by appointment of the Shah Aug. 16, apparently headed the new regime. The Shah, 33, who flew to Baghdad, Iraq Aug. 16 after the attempt to oust Mossadegh had failed, was in Rome when his followers gained control in Teheran.

Mossadegh, past 70, & 3 of his aides surrendered to Zahedi Aug. 20 and were held under arrest in the Teheran Officers Club.

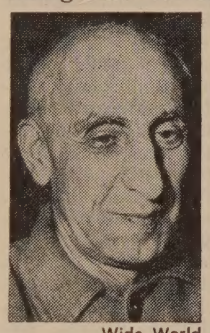
The Shah had sent orders for the Army to protect the ex-Premier.

Wide World
SHAH OF IRAN

Fatemi Killed

Forgn. Min. Hossein Fatemi, 36, editor of the pro-Mossadegh newspaper *Bakhtar-e-Emruz* & a "strong man" aide to Mossadegh, and Col. Ezatollah Mumtaz, who betrayed the earlier attempted coup to Mossadegh, were reported "torn to pieces" by mobs. Army Chief of Staff Taghi Riahi & other high pro-Mossadegh officers fled from Teheran.

At least 300 deaths were reported during the revolt Aug. 19, about 200 of them during a tank battle at Mossadegh's heavily-fortified home. After his personal bodyguard was defeated, the mob seized his possessions and sold them on the street to passersby.



Wide World
MOSSADEGH

2d Attempt

Mossadegh survived for the time being Aug. 16 the Royalists' first bid for power. He refused to obey the Shah's decree dismissing him as Premier. Palace guards who tried to deliver the decree were arrested. Zahedi, an old political foe of Mossadegh's who had been in hiding since April, was blamed for the attempted ouster and a reward was posted for his capture. The Shah flew to Iraq from Ramsar, a Caspian Sea resort. Forgn. Min. Fatemi denounced him as a "traitor," warned him not to return to Iran.

Nationalist & Communist-led mobs celebrated the Shah's flight by wrecking all statues of him & his late father in Teheran Aug. 17.

The trend changed after police & Army troops, which had been declared loyal to Mossadegh, turned Aug. 18 against the pro-Mossadegh mobs and began forcing them at bayonet-point to shout anti-Mossadegh slogans. The police & troops concentrated their anger on white-shirted youths identified as Tudeh (Masses or Communist Party) partisans. The troops' boldness in the face of their officers' avowed support of Mossadegh apparently heartened the Shah's followers, who previously had staged only one small demonstration. They joined the battle early Aug. 19. By mid-afternoon royalist forces proclaimed their victory over the Teheran radio.

Zahedi Outlines Program

In a later broadcast, Zahedi told the nation he intended to: re-establish rule by law, elevate the standard of living and reduce the cost of living, raise workers wages. His regime imposed an 8 p.m.-5 a.m. curfew, banned public assembly & took other measures to prevent new riots & rebellions. Reports to Teheran Aug. 19 indicated that the Zahedi forces had not yet gained control of some cities in southern Iran although they had taken charge in Azerbaijan & other districts in the north near the USSR.

The Shah, in Rome, expressed gratification over the ouster of Mossadegh. They had been at odds for months over the Premier's efforts to rule by decree, his refusal to compromise with Britain on the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute & other ultra-nationalistic policies. The Shah deplored the killings that marked Mossadegh's overthrow, said he had left the country in hopes it would lessen the danger of bloodshed. He said he would return to Teheran.[4]

Moroccan Chiefs Oust Sultan

Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, Sultan of Morocco, was stripped of his religious powers Aug. 15 by a vote of 300 tribal chieftains. This was tantamount to deposing him from his throne since Moroccans viewed religious & temporal power as co-existent. The Sultan's uncle, Moulay Mohammed ben Arafa, was named as new Imam (supreme religious leader of Islam in Morocco).

The chiefs, led by the pro-French Berber Pasha of Marrakesh, Hadj Thami el Mezouari el Glaoui, said they would no longer recognize the Sultan's authority but would let France solve the problem of succession. Both the French Govt. & Arab League were believed to have advised against the attempt to depose the Sultan. The French Aug. 18 denied reports that the Sultan had abdicated in favor of his son or signed French decrees to limit his power and enforce reforms in his Govt.

Nationalist supporters of the Sultan rioted throughout Morocco Aug. 16, killing at least 36 persons. 26 persons, mostly Europeans, were killed at Oujda. Gen. Augustine Guillaume, French resident general, called on all Moroccans Aug. 16 to keep order and to trust France to mediate the dispute.[5]

1—see p. 204C 2—see 240E2 3—see 258G1 4—see 267D3 5—see 182F (See Index by name & subject for other references)

Pella New Italian Premier

Giuseppe Pella, 51, a Christian Democrat, was sworn in as Italian Premier Aug. 17, succeeding Alcide de Gasperi who had been Premier since Dec. 10, 1945. Pella was Treasury Minister in 2 preceding de Gasperi Cabinets. The new all-Christian Dem. Cabinet:

Wide World
PELLA

Forgn. Affairs & Budget—Pella; **Mins. without Portfolio**—Pietro Campilli* & Salvatore Scoca; **Interior**—Amintore Fanfani*; **Justice**—Antonio Azara; **Finance** — Ezio Vanoni*; **Treasury**—Silvio Gava†; **Defense**—Paolo Emilio Taviani‡; **Public Instruction**—Antonio Segni; **Agri. & Forests**—Rocco Salomone*; **Posts & Communicatns.**—Modesto Panetti§; **Transport**—Fernando Mattarella; **Industry & Commerce**—Pietro Malvestiti; **Labor**—Leopoldo Rubinacci*; **Forgn. Trade**—Constantino Besciani Turroni; **Merchant Marine**—Fernando Tamproni.

*In preceding Cabinet †Ex-Industry & Commerce Min. ‡Ex-Forgn. Min. [See p. 267D3]

French Strikes Continue

French workers defied an ultimatum from Premier Joseph Laniel Aug. 18 and continued anti-Govt. strikes which had immobilized public services and crippled the nation's economy for 2 weeks. Extra troops moved into Paris Aug. 18 for possible anti-riot duty as talks between non-Red unions & the Govt. were broken off.

Laniel warned Aug. 17 that the Govt. would not negotiate with unions that did not resume work by Aug. 18. He said he might have to take action "assuring at all costs the country's essential services." The Cabinet affirmed Laniel's stand Aug. 19.

The great majority of strikers refused to return to work. Socialist & Catholic unions set these "ultimate conditions" for ending their strikes:

Convening of the Natl. Collective Bargaining Board before Aug. 31; immunity from penalties for strikers who defied Govt. draft orders in railroad, postal, gas & electric services; grant of an annual 20,000-franc bonus to postal employes; new basic work week to increase pay in other categories by 25%; Govt. pressure on private industry to begin long-delayed collective bargaining talks.

In a radio appeal to individual workers, Laniel said the Govt. could not pay higher wages until national financial stability was achieved.

Socialist Party leaders criticized Laniel's attitude toward the unions' demands as "inopportune, ineffective & perhaps even dangerous."[1]

Ceylon Curbs Reds

Ceylon's Parliament gave the Govt. new powers Aug. 19 to cope with Communist agitation which had disturbed the nation for a week. A state of emergency was declared Aug. 12 as terrorism followed a Communist-led one-day strike protesting reduction of Govt. rice subsidies. 21 deaths, 175 serious injuries, 380 arrests were reported by Apr. 14.[2]

Egypt Buys Soviet Arms

The Egyptian Govt. announced Aug. 17 that Russia & Czechoslovakia had agreed informally to sell military equipment to Egypt as part of a £1,000,000 ($2,890,000) trade pact between Egypt & Russia.[3]

Egypt & Turkey signed a trade pact in Cairo Aug. 15.

Ana Pauker Reported Free

Rumanian Dep. Forgn. Min. Grigoire Preoteasa said Aug. 10 that Ana Pauker, who was ousted last year as Forgn. Minister, had not been arrested and was living freely in Bucharest. In the first press conference with Western newsmen held by a Rumanian official in 5 years, Preoteasa also said: work on the Danube-Black Sea Canal had stopped because the Govt. considered improvement in living standards more important; the Govt. was making every effort to increase production of consumer goods & food, end rationing.[4]

Churchill Returns

British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill met with his Cabinet in London Aug. 18 for the first time since June 27 when doctors ordered him to take a rest.[5]

OBITUARIES

John Horne Burns, 37, U.S. novelist (*The Gallery*); Aug. 11 in Livorno, Italy of cerebral hemorrhage.

Gen. André George Corap, 75, ex-chief of French 9th Army cleared of blame for 1940 Nazi breakthrough at Sedan; Aug. 15, Fontainebleu.[6]

Edward Joseph Flynn, 61, Bronx Democratic "boss" since 1922; night of Aug. 17-18 in Dublin of heart disease. Ex-Dem. Natl. Chairman (1940-42), he was N.Y. Dem. Natl. Committeeman & nationally-powerful New Deal-Fair Deal supporter.[7]

Edwin Goodman, 76, founder-chrmn. of Bergdorf Goodman, 5th Ave. women's store; Aug. 19 in N.Y.

Francis John McConnell, 82 Aug. 18, retired Methodist Bishop of (chronologically) Denver, Pittsburgh & N. Y. area, prominent church liberal, expres. of Fed. Council of Churches of Christ in America and of De Pauw U.; Aug. 18 in Lucasville, O.

SPORTS

Trabert Wins Newport Tennis

Tony Trabert, 23, of Cincinnati won the Casino Challenge Cup Aug. 16 by defeating Vic Seixas, 29, of Philadelphia, 5-7, 0-6, 6-4, 8-6, 6-3, in the singles finals of the Newport (R.I.) tennis tourney. Trabert & Seixas won the doubles.[8]

'Dancer' Wins Travers

A. G. Vanderbilt's Native Dancer, Eric Guerin up, won the $27,900 Travers Stakes Aug. 15 in Saratoga Springs, N.Y. (for $18,850). (Guerin was given a 10-day suspension Aug. 17 for "interference" during another race Aug. 15.)[9]

Contract Bridge Tourney

Major winners in the Amer. Contract Bridge League's natl. tourney in St. Louis: mixed team-of-4 (Aug. 4)—Mrs. Ann Burnstein & Harry Harkavy of Miami Beach, Mrs. Edith Kemp of N.Y., Alvin Roth of Washington; masters pairs (Aug. 9)—William A. Rosen & Milton M. Ellenby of Chicago; masters team-of-4 (Aug. 12)—Rosen, Ellenby, Douglas Steen of Los Angeles, Donald Oakie of San Francisco, Clifford Bishop of Detroit.[10]

NCAA Censures 3, Clears 3

The Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. reprimanded Notre Dame & Michigan State for violating the athletic code Aug. 17. Arizona State (Tempe) was placed on 2 years' probation for permitting athletes to be paid and transporting prospective players to the campus for tryouts.

Kentucky, Bradley & Midwestern U. (Wichita Falls, Tex.), penalized last year for code violations, were restored to good standing Aug. 16.[11]

MISCELLANEOUS

'Wetbacks' Exploited

U.S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. reported to Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 17, after a week's tour along the Rio Grande to investigate the "wetback" problem, that racketeers were exploiting illegal Mexican immigrants. He said they were selling them narcotics and recruiting their women for prostitution. He estimated that despite deportation of 389,000 in the 12 months ended June 30, California still had 100,000 "wetbacks."

Pres. Eisenhower approved this 3-way approach to the problem: (1) diplomatic talks with Mexican officials; (2) stiffened federal laws; (3) state legislation and cooperation of state & local labor, farmer & law enforcement groups.[12]

Atomic Developments

A proposal to form an international atomic energy association was adopted unanimously at the concluding session of the first Intl. Conf. on Atomic Power for Industrial Uses, held in Oslo Aug. 11-13. The group would promote peaceful use of nuclear power through international exchange of non-military atomic information. A committee to plan the association was formed by scientists from 19 countries represented at the conference.[13]

Stanford U. physicist Dr. Robert Hofstadter announced Aug. 12 the development of "the most powerful microscopic equipment ever built," apparatus which made it possible for scientists to delve deeper into the atom's nucleus than before. It disclosed "considerable space between particles in the nucleus where we once thought a uniformly dense solid existed," Hofstadter said.[14]

1—see p. 267C1 2—see XII, 186P 3—see 93G 4—see 256D1 5—see 270A2, 210L 6—see Vol. I, 182B 7—see VIII, 56B 8—see 244D3 9—see 244A3 10—see 55P 11—see XII, 356C 12—256D3 13—259B2 14—172B